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NORTH OXFORDSHIRE
COMBINED DISTRICTS

Annual Report

of

Medical Officer of Health

for

1959



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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1959

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

Medical Officer of Health

A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc. (Oxon), M.D. (St. And.), D.P.H. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, 28 Staverton Road, Oxford, (Tel. Oxford 58058).

Public Health Inspectors

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: F. APPLEYARD, D.P.A. (Lond.), F.R.S.H., A.M.I.S.E., M.I.H. (Hons.).

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector: C. R. PALING, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors: A. FOSTER, A.M.P.H.I., R. C. PRICE, M.A.P.H.I.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: T. W. JONES, M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 341).

Additional Public Health Inspector: Vacant.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Public Health Inspector: M. E. SAWYER, A.R.S.H., Council Offices, 6 Park Street, Woodstock (also Surveyor). (Tel. Woodstock 216).

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Public Health Inspector: W. HETHERINGTON, M.R.S.H., Council Offices, Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 594).

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: D. C. THOMPSON, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Bodicote House, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury 3268/9.)

Additional Public Health Inspector: C. A. WHITTLE, A.R.S.H.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: S. P. BENDLE, F.F.S. (Eng.), M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Hillside, Albion Street, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 21 and 391).

Additional Public Health Inspector: R. V. JOSHUA, C.R.S.H.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W. T. STONE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Council Offices, The Hill, Witney. (Tel. Witney 633).

Additional Public Health Inspector: G. GWYN WATKINS, M.R.S.H. M.A.P.H.I.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1959

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

To the Mayors, Chairmen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the North Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1959, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health.

The Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury is published separately, although some of the statistics are included in this part of the report.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the Vital Statistics for the various local authorities in the Combined Districts for 1959.

Birth Rates (Corrected)

Banbury M.B.	17.4	Banbury R.D.	15.4
Chipping Norton M.B.	16.4	Chipping Norton R.D.	15.4
Witney, U.D.	18.4	Witney, R.D.	21.4
Woodstock, M.B.	26.1		
England and Wales	16.5		

Death Rates (Corrected)

Banbury, M.B.	11.8	Banbury, R.D.	8.9
Chipping Norton, M.B.	8.2	Chipping Norton, R.D.	9.8
Witney, U.D.	11.5	Witney, R.D.	7.6
Woodstock, M.B.	10.3		
England and Wales	11.6		

These figures are the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates. This means that allowance is made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts. Factors are provided by the Registrar-General which allow for this.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following were the chief causes of death during the year.

Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	19
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	39
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	13
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	7
Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	62
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	6
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	4
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	136
Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	131
Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	13
Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	86
Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	28
Influenza	..	..	..	..	11
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	48
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	29
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	9
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	8
Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	51
Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	16
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	12
Suicide	..	..	..	..	5
Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	1

The figures in this list are not comparable with previous years as the deaths in the Borough of Banbury have been included for the first time. There were 140 deaths from Cancer classified according to site distribution as follows:—

Stomach	19
Lung	39
Breast	13
Uterus	7
Other sites	62

As will be seen from the above, the number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung was 39; if one excludes 7 deaths from the Borough of Banbury this gives 32 compared with 27 in 1958. It is interesting to note that the highest evidence last year was in the Chipping Rural District (12)—an entirely rural area, relatively free from atmospheric

pollution. The part played by cigarette smoking has been emphasised in previous reports.

136 deaths occurred from Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System (Cerebral Haemorrhage and Cerebral Thrombosis mainly) and 131 from Coronary Thrombosis. The increase in Coronary Thrombosis in recent years has been ascribed to (1) lack of exercise and (2) an increase in Cholesterol in the diet. However it would appear that further research into the subject is necessary before any definite rules can be laid down as far as diet is concerned.

34 deaths occurred from violence—of which 16 were due to motor vehicle accidents.

It should be noted, however, that this in no way corresponds to the number of deaths which occur in the district from this cause but to the number of persons normally resident in the district who die from this cause either within or without the district.

There are over 5000 deaths and over 60,000 severe injuries from this cause annually in Great Britain. A great deal of this increase is due to the present congested state of most of the main roads in the country, as well as to lack of patience on the part of many drivers.

INFANT MORTALITY

The following are the details required by the Ministry:

	Combined District	England & Wales
Live Births		
Number	1640	
Rate per 1000 population	18.05	16.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ..	5	—
Stillbirths—		
Number	18	
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	10.7	21
Total Live and Still Births	1658	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	31	
Infant Mortality Rate—		
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births ..	18.8	22.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	18.0	
Illegitimate „ „ „ illegitimate live births		36
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	14	15.8

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	11	—
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	22	34.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—		
Number of deaths	Nil.	
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	Nil.	

The figures for each local authority are as follows:

Banbury, M.B.	20.1 (7)	Banbury, R.D.	16.7 (4)
Chipping Norton, M.B.	55 (4)	Chipping Norton, R.D.	19.6 (5)
Witney, U.D.	40.7 (7)	Witney, R. D.	7.9 (4)
Woodstock, M. B.	—		
England and Wales	22		

Attention is drawn by the Ministry of Health to the fact that excessive importance is sometimes attached to rates of infant mortality based on very small numbers, e.g. less than 10 deaths; it is suggested that in such cases the actual numbers of deaths should be shown—accordingly the number of deaths is given in brackets after each rate. It should be noted therefore that comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance.

In the whole area of the North Oxfordshire Combined Districts there were 31 deaths under 1 year in 1640 births. This is an Infant Mortality of 18.8. (England and Wales 22).

The following conditions were the cause of the infant deaths:

Prematurity	12
Pneumonia	1
Asphyxia	1
Congenital Heart Disease	5
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1
Meningitis	1
Hydrocephalus	4
Congenital Defects	1
Bronchitis	2
Cerebral Oedema	1
Prolapse of Cord	1
Birth Injury	1

The fact that an infant death occurs as a stillbirth or as a death in the first week is often a matter of chance and the term peri-natal death is now being used to cover the sum of stillbirths and deaths in the first week.

The following are the Peri-natal Mortality figures for the various local authorities in the Combined Districts.

Banbury, M.B.	22.6	Banbury R.D.	20.8
Chipping Norton, M.B.	41	Chipping Norton, R.D.	23
Witney, U.D.	28.8	Witney, R.D.	13.3
Woodstock, M.B.	40		
England and Wales	34.2		

Thus the larger authorities in the area are all well below the national average.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are the total numbers of notifications recorded in the district for 1959.

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	62
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	16
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	1096
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	10
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	0
Dysentery (Sonne)	..	..	..	..	..	24
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	..	2

SCARLET FEVER

62 cases occurred during the year, about half of them being in the Witney Rural District. The cases were all of a very mild type, very few being admitted to hospital, although the number notified shows an increase over previous years recently. The Ministry no longer requires exclusion of contacts from school, although school canteen workers must be excluded. It is doubtful whether notification serves any useful purpose at present in view of the present mild type of the disease and the fact that streptococcal tonsillitis which is equally infectious is not notifiable. When bacteriological investigation is made it invariably happens that in a large family the majority of the members are infected either as carrier or as mild cases.

MEASLES

1959 was an epidemic year for Measles—the cases mainly occurring in the first half of the year. 1096 cases were notified.

DYSENTERY

Sonne Dysentery continued to be prevalent. 24 cases were notified—many in the Banbury R.D.C. This is a mild type of infection and many cases escape notification, due to the fact that a doctor may not be called in.

FOOD POISONING

Four cases occurred in one family in the Banbury Rural District; the infection, probably streptococcal was acquired outside the district. One case of infection by *Salmonella Typhi-murium* in a young child occurred in the Witney R.D.C.

DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of Diphtheria in the area since 1946. 60.4 per cent of children under 5 in the County have been immunised for Diphtheria. A further dose is given on entering school at 5 years of age. For children under 5 at the Clinics the Triple Vaccine containing immunising agents for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is now used.

It seems probable that the number of children immunised is now getting well below the margin of safety.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases occurred during the year. Immunisation has however been active during the year. All the children registered have now received three injections and the scheme has been extended to include adults up to 40 years of age. Evening clinics are held for this purpose at Oxford and Banbury.

TUBERCULOSIS

34 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 8 non-pulmonary cases were notified during the year. 3 deaths occurred. This gives a death rate of 45 per million as compared with 77 for England and Wales.

B.C.G. Vaccination is now available through the School Health Service for children between 13 and 14 years of age. The scheme has recently been extended to include pupils of 14 years and upwards, who are still at school and students attending universities, training colleges for teachers and technical colleges.

Mass Radiography campaigns have recently been held throughout the greater part of the area. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order 1957 all milk sold in the area by retail for human consumption must be under the designation "Pasteurised" "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin-tested".

Pasteurisation as well as a milk supply from a Tuberculin-tested herd is necessary and this is shown by the fact that the two cases of tuberculous cervical glands in children recently occurred in the Witney R.D.C. when the milk supply was from a tuberculin-tested herd.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) *Quality and Quantity*

Speaking generally it may be said that in those parts of the area

which are served by piped supplies the water has been sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality.

In the Banbury Rural District the whole of the area is now supplied by the Borough of Banbury. The greater part of the Witney Rural District is supplied by the Urban District scheme.

In the Chipping Norton Rural District the position is much less satisfactory. About 60 per cent of the district has a piped supply and in many parishes there has been acute shortage. This occurred at Fyfield in 1959 when water had to be carted for 3 months. For many years now the area has been awaiting a supply from Oxford City.

(ii) *Bacteriological Examination*

Where information is given regarding the bacteriological examination of water supplies the classification suggested by the Ministry has been adopted as follows:

						<i>Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 ml.</i>
Class 1.	Highly satisfactory	..	..	..	..	Less than 1
Class 2	Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	1-2
Class 3	Suspicious	..	..	..	..	3-10
Class 4	Definitely polluted	..	..	..	..	Greater than 10

The presence of B. Coli immediately places a supply in Class 4.

Practically all of the public supplies examined during the year have been Class 1. No serious pollution occurred during the year; the majority of supplies on Class 4 were from private wells in the villages. Details are given elsewhere in the report under individual local authorities.

(iii) *Plumbo-Solvency*

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area, as practically all are hard waters.

(iv) *Contamination*

No carting of water was necessary during the year because of contamination. Individual wells found to be polluted have been closed when necessary.

(v) *Connections to Mains*

In the Urban Districts and Boroughs the vast majority of the houses are connected to the mains. With regard to the Rural Districts the position varies a good deal. In the Banbury R.D.C. the whole of the area has mains water available; In Chipping Norton R.D.C. which still awaits a water scheme about 60 per cent of the district has mains water; in the case of the Witney R.D.C. the figure is probably about 70 per cent.

As has been mentioned elsewhere in the report the position in the Chipping Norton R.D.C. is most unsatisfactory. During a dry summer supplies are short in many of the villages, and a satisfactory scheme for the district is urgently necessary.

HOUSING

As a result of a survey undertaken throughout the area several years ago, all houses having a rateable value of under £20 were inspected and placed in one of the following categories:—

Class 1. Houses fit in all respects.

Class 2. Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3. Houses with major defects, but capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost.

Class 4. Houses incapable of being made fit at a reasonable cost.

It is only houses in this latter category which require to be represented to the Local Authority under Housing Act 1957 Sec. 157. Speaking generally there are three courses open to the Local Authority, if they decide to accept the representation,—either to make a Demolition Order or a Closing Order (if the house cannot be demolished without detriment to the adjoining buildings) or to accept an undertaking from the owner not to let the house for further habitation until it has been made fit to the satisfaction of the Council. In the rural districts all the houses have been dealt with by this method.

In the Chipping Norton Rural District all the houses in Class 4 have been represented to the Local Authority under the Housing Act 1957. In the Witney R.D.C. 215 houses still remain to be dealt with; in the Banbury R.D.C. the number is 366.

This figure appears to be a valuable index of the housing conditions in any particular area.

FOOD HYGIENE

One small outbreak occurred in the Banbury R.D.C. in a family who consumed infected food outside the district while on holiday and were taken ill on arrival home. One sporadic case of infection of *Salmonella Typhi-murium* occurred in a child in the Witney R.D.C., not associated with any particular article of food. The usual inspection of food premises have been carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in the Borough of Banbury. One is owned by the Corporation and the other is privately owned. Both have adequate filtration and chlorination and bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory. In all cases the water is from the public supply.

There is also a public swimming pool in the Witney Rural District. The water comes from a deep bore and the pool is emptied and cleansed twice weekly. There is an algae inhibitor added to the water, but there is no filtration or chlorination.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951

No action for compulsory removal under these Acts was necessary during the year.

NEW LEGISLATION

The following Acts relating to Public Health were passed in 1959.

- Highways Act.
- National Assistance (Amendment) Act.
- Housing (Underground Rooms) Act.
- National Insurance Act.
- National Assistance Act.
- Education Act.
- Factories Act.
- Mental Health Act.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

The following Statutory Instruments relating to Public Health were issued during 1959.

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food

- Arsenic in Food Regulations.
- Condensed Milk Regulations.
- Fluorine in Food Regulations.
- Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations.
- Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.
- Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations.
- Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations.
- Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Amendment Regulations.
- Slaughter House Reports (Appointed Day) Order.
- Slaughter houses (Hygiene) Amendment Regulations.
- Slaughter Licences (Forms and Records) Regulations.

Ministry of Health

- Public Health Officers' Regulations.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government

- Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order.

STAFF

There have been no staff changes during the year.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the various local authorities for their co-operation during the year. Special thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspectors and their staff, who have helped to provide a great deal of the information contained in this report. In many cases the Chief Public Health Inspectors have issued separate Annual Reports, and although they contain so much interesting and valuable information, it is regretted that for reasons of economy it is not possible to include them in this report.

I should also like to express my gratitude to the staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Drs. Vollum, Jebb and Frisby for their co-operation in investigating outbreaks of infectious disease.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	2380
Population:	
· Census, 1951	3879
Mean Population, 1959 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	4410
Number of Inhabited Houses	1267
Rateable Value	£51353
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£210

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The town is an important agricultural centre. There is in addition a large tweed mill, an iron works and a provender mill.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
Total	72	33	39
Legitimate	67	32	35
Illegitimate	5	1	4
Birth Rate per 1000		16.3	
Illegitimate Birth Rate	6.9 per cent		
Corrected Birth Rate		16.4	
England and Wales		16.5	
Still births per 1000		14 per 1000	
		(1 stillbirth)	
England and Wales		20.7 per 1000	

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of deaths	48	26	22
Death per 1000	10.8		
Corrected Death Rate	8.4		
England and Wales	11.6		

<i>Causes of Death</i>						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	1	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	2	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	—	—
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	3	3
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	—	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	1	—
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	2	4
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	2	4
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	—	1
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	1	4
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	1	—
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	3
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	4	3
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1	—
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	1	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	3	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	1	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	3	1
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	2	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	—	—
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes						26	22

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil.

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	..	..	..	4
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	..	..		3
No. of deaths of Infants under 1 week	..	..		2
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births Total	..	..		55
		Legitimate	..	44
		Illegitimate	..	250
England and Wales	..	..	..	22
Peri-natal Mortality	..	..	..	41

Causes of death

Prematurity	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined	..	..	..	..	..	48
Positive for Shigella	..	..	..	..	..	17
Throat Swabs	..	..	..	..	..	135
Positive for Streptococcus Haemolyticus	..	..				47
Positive for Streptococcus Viridans	..	..	..			42
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	39

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. There are two main sources: (i) Four springs in limestone at Old Chalford and (ii) a well and adit at The Butts. During the prolonged drought period in the summer and autumn, the Glyme source was brought back into use after the installation of the latest type of gas chlorinator and chlorine residual recorder at Old Chalford. This equipment ensured that in the event of sudden pollution of any source the main pumps would stop and thus make it impossible for unsterilized water to be pumped into the service reservoirs.

A bore hole was sunk at Miller's Barn Cottages during the year in an attempt to augment the existing sources but the operation proved abortive.) However a spring broke out of a nearby bank soon afterwards giving an estimated minimum yield of 35,000 gallons per day. Approval was obtained from the Ministry to collect the water from this spring known as Spring No. 5 Old Chalford and the necessary work was put in hand during the late autumn.

There are two collecting reservoirs at Old Chalford and two service reservoirs in the town comprising a 500,000 gallon capacity ground level reservoir and a 200,000 gallon capacity high level water tower. The ground level reservoir was re-roofed during the year.

With very few exceptions all the houses in the Borough are supplied from the public supply. During the year the Council approved a scheme to lay a water main to the hamlet of Southcombe which is situated approximately one mile from the town. When this scheme is completed, virtually all the dwellings in the Borough will be connected to the Water Undertaking's distribution mains.

Bacteriological examinations carried out each month showed that the water supplied to consumers was bacteriologically satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. A new outfall sewer was completed in 1956. It extends from Over Norton to the Disposal Works situated at the other end of the Borough.

Improvements to the Disposal Works have been carried out in two stages; the second contract was completed in 1958. During 1959 Mono rail equipment was installed to assist in the lifting of sludge from the sludge lagoons.

SECTION D HOUSING

New Houses. 20 new Council flats for old people were completed at Hailey Avenue during 1959 and work commenced on the development of the Albion Street Estate.

5 houses were built by private enterprise.

6 caravan licences were issued.

3 Discretionary Improvement Grants and 6 Standard Grants were approved by the Council during the year.

Unfit Houses. 6 Closing Orders were made.

The five houses in the Clearance Area at Portland Place were demolished and one Individual Unfit House was also demolished.

SECTION E FOOD INSPECTION

Food Premises. Inspections of food premises were continued and notifications of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were served upon the owners where necessary. 162 visits to food premises were made.

Number of food premises in the Borough 66

The following are the types of business:—

Grocers	7
General Shops	9
Greengrocers	5
Fish Shops (Wet)	1
Fish Shops (Fried)	1
Butchers	6
Confectioners	5
Cafes	5
Bakehouses	2
Baker's Shops	2
Hotels and Public Houses	18
School Canteens	4
Mineral Water Factory	1
	—
	66
	==

Number of premises registered under section 16 of the
Food and Drugs Act 1955 25

Ice-cream manufacturers' premises	0
Ice-cream storage and sale	18
Sausage manufacture	6
Fish fryers	1
	—
	26
	==

Number of premises registered under Milk and Dairies
Regulations 2

Meat Inspection. There is only one slaughterhouse within the Borough and it is owned by the Co-operative Society.

The details of the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part are as follows:—

The details of inspections and condemnations are as follows:—

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	296	Nil	Nil	1848	224	Nil
Number inspected ..	296	Nil	Nil	1848	248	Nil
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	90	Nil	Nil	5	4	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	30.4%	Nil	Nil	.33%	2.2%	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.69%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total weight of Meat condemned in the year 1959:

10 cwts. 12½ lbs.

Other Foods—The other foods condemned during the year were as follows:—

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of Tins</i>	<i>Total weight</i>
Tinned Fruit	61	2 qrs. 1 st. 12 lbs. 9½ ozs.
„ Vegetables	77	3 qrs. 1 st. 15½ ozs.
„ Meat	69	3 qrs. 1 lb. 11 ozs.
„ Milk and Cream	46	1 qr. 3 lbs. 4 ozs.
„ Fish	21	12 lbs. 41 ozs.
„ Soup	7	5 lbs. 6½ ozs.
„ Juice	9	11 lbs. 5 ozs.
„ Jam and Pulp	4	1 qr. 7 lbs.
„ Rice	2	1 lb. 7¼ ozs.
Butter	—	48 lbs.
Fresh Fish	—	42 lbs.
New Zealand Lamb (Whole Carcases)	0—	580 lbs. (Decomposition due to faulty fridge).

Method of Disposal. Meat and offal condemned at the slaughter-house is disposed of at the kennels of the Heythrop Hunt after treatment.

Other condemned foods are buried at the Council’s refuse tip.

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of cases Notified</i>	<i>No. Admit- ted to Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
Measles	165	0	0
Dysentery	5	0	0
Meningococcal infection ..	1	1	0
Scarlet Fever	1	0	0

Measles. 1959 was an epidemic year for Measles in Chipping Norton as in the other areas. 165 cases occurred; practically all in the first quarter.

Dysentery. Five cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred, three in children and two in adults.

Meningococcal Infection. One case in a child, age one year was reported from the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Scarlet Fever. One case occurred in a child, aged 6, who was treated at home.

Non-notifiable Diseases. Nil.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 — 1959

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories in which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	3	7	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	35	59	—	—
2. Other Premises	5	9	—	—
Total	43	75	—	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>	Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	4	4	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding			
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences			
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	2	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Total	6	6	0
No. of Outworkers .. ..	..	7	

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	1306
Population:						
Census 1951	..	..	..	..	..	6553
Mean Population, 1959 (R.G.'s estimate)					..	8680
Number of Inhabited Houses..			..	..	..	2313
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	£105097
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	£441

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is blanket-making; there are four factories. The other industries are glove-making, machine tool works, military head gear factory, a laundry and a brewery. There are a large number of out-workers, mainly employed in gloving and the making of soft toys. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed either at the B.M.C. Car factory or Pressed Steel Company in Oxford.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	..	..	164	87	77	19.8
Illegitimate	..	..	8	4	4	
			—	—	—	
Total	..	..	172	81	91	
(Corrected Birth Rate 18.4)						
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	16.5
Still births—Rate per 1000 births—5.8 (1 still birth)						
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	20.1
Illegitimate Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	4.6 per cent

DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	..	..	83	44	39	9.5
(Corrected Death Rate 11.5)						
England and Wales	.	..	..	..	..	11.6

<i>Causes of Death</i>						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	—	—
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	4	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	—	2
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	—	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	3	2
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	4	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	4	1
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	3	10
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	8	5
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	1	2
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	6	3
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	1	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	4	3
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	2	—
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	—	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	5	3
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	3	1
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	1	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	1	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All causes						44	39

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	7
Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	4
Infant Mortality—per 1000 Births	..	..	..	..	..	40.7
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	42.6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	22.0
Causes of Death:						
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Oedema	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peri-Natal Mortality	..	..	..	..	..	28.8

MATERNAL DEATH RATE

Nil.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Examinations. These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	..	28
Faeces	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	9

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The present supply is from the River Windrush at a point situated just below Worsham Mill in the parish of Asthall, about 4 miles from Witney. The water flows into a raw water storage tank with a capacity of 15 hours' supply where clarification and coagulation by Aluminium Sulphate takes place; from this point the clarified water gravitates to three filter beds (each 150 sq. feet) and passes to the chlorinating plant after which it is dechlorinated by ammonia treatment. It is pumped to a covered service reservoir situated at Whitehall—at a height of 402 feet—which has a capacity for 3 days' storage; from the reservoir it gravitates to the town in 12-in. mains.

Water Examination: 7 specimens from the public supply were examined during the year. All were satisfactory.

Sewage Disposal. The scheme to include the parish of Cogges has recently been completed. There are only 7 houses in the district which have pail closets; the number is gradually being reduced.

SECTION D HOUSING

Of the original 87 houses proposed for demolition or closure, 69 have been dealt with by demolition, closure, conversion or otherwise. A further 9, not in the original list have similarly been dealt with. At the end of the year, as a result of adaptations to the list there were still about 60 houses under active consideration.

6 representations were made during the year. 2 Demolition Orders and 3 Closing Orders were made.

There are 75 caravans in the Urban District.

SECTION E FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. The only slaughter house is privately owned, situated in Ducklington Lane. It is of modern construction, having been built during 1958. This abbatoir deals with meat for Witney U.D.C., the greater part of Witney R.D.C. and the Borough of Woodstock.

The following are the statistics for Meat Inspection for 1959.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE STATISTICS

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed and inspected ..	1401	148	8031	4188
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	9	4	77	15
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	514	—	826	272
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	37.3	2.7	11.2	6.8
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	77	9	—	65
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.5	6.1	—	1.6
<i>Cysticercosis</i>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	19	—	—	—
Generalized and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—

Food Premises. There has been a steady improvement in the standard of hygiene in food premises during the year. 158 visits to food premises have been made and 7 informal notices have been served. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

No. of food premises in area	112
No. of food premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 16	34
Meat Products	7
Ice Cream	27
No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949	2
No. of inspections of food premises	158

The following are the types of business:

Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Caterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Public-houses		..	..	..	..	..	35
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fishmongers and Fried Fish				..	..	..	8
Sweet shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Grocers and General Stores				..	..	..	20
Greengrocers		..	..	..	..	..	5
Meat Products Manufacturer				..	..	..	2

Milk and Dairies.

Number of registered dairies	..	..	..	..	2
Number of registered distrubutors of milk			..	..	5
Number of licences issued to dealer in special designated milk, i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurized and Sterilized milk	8

There are now no dairies in the district; only milk already bottled is dealt with. 11 milk samples were taken during the year.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	No of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles	100	0	0

100 cases of Measles were notified mainly during the first half of the year. No other notifications were received during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—1959

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	3	4	—	—
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	56	21	5	—
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	—	8	1	—
Totals	59	29	6	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	8	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1
Other offences against the Act ..	1	1	1	—
Totals	8	11	1	2

No. of Outworkers—Wearing Apparel	98
Toys ..	8
Total	106

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	157
Population:						
Census, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	1713
Mean Population, 1959 (R.G.'s estimate)					..	1860
Number of Inhabited Houses..			..	..	..	592
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	£21112
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..			..	..	£86

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is glove-making; there are two glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	..	..	45	20	25	26.4
Illegitimate	..	..	4	2	2	
Totals	..	..	49	22	27	
Corrected Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	26.1
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	16.5

Ilegitimate Birth Rate 8.2 per cent (No. of stillbirths 2).
Stillbirths. Rate per 1000 births:—40. (No. of Stillbirths 2
England and Wales 20.7

DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	..	..	55	29	26	
Death Rate per 1000						29.5
Corrected Death Rate						10.3
England and Wales						11.6

Of 55 deaths attributed to the Borough 29 occurred in patients at Hensington House.

<i>Causes of death</i>					Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	—	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	—	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	—	—
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	3	1
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	—	2
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	7	8
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	7	2
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	—	—
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	5	6
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	—	1
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	2	—
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	—
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	1	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	1	3
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	—	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	1	—
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	1	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	1
Total—All Causes					29	26

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	..	..	0
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	..	..	0
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	Total	..	0
	Legitimate	..	0
	Illegitimate	..	0
Peri-natal Mortality	..	..	40
England and Wales	..	..	22

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined	..	..	..	12
Throat Swabs	..	..	..	46
Other Examinations	..	..	..	18

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Borough is supplied from the Oxford City Water works at Swinford. The adjoining parishes of Bladon, Hensington Without and Wooton have the same supply.

Drainage and Sewerage. The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day, and are situated close to the River Glyme. The purification works consist of detritus chambers, redimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank the effluent being discharged into the River Glyme. It is necessary to pump the entire flow to the outfall works.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Council Houses. 106 houses have been completed in the post-war building programme. There are 10 bungalows for elderly people. Owing to lack of suitable sites in the Borough a number of houses have been built in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District.

Unfit Houses. Three Clearance Areas have been represented. One site has been cleared, one approved by the Minister and one still under consideration.

A further 9 houses in the Borough require to be dealt with as individual unfit houses.

The Council have approved 52 discretionary Improvement Grants and three standard grants.

14 Closing Orders have been made, but in the majority of cases they have been rescinded after the necessary improvements have been made to comply with the bye-laws.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the Slaughterhouse at Ducklington and Witney, by Mr. W. Hetherington, Public Health Inspector, Witney U.D.C.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Food Premises. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

Number of Food Premises in Area	..	..	..	41
Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 16 (Ice Cream)	..	..		15
Number of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949	..	..	..	1
Number of licences issued to dealers in special design- ated milk	..	..	..	4

The following are types of business of the food premises in the area:

Hotels and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	5
Public Houses and Bars	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	4
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	9
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	3
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caterers	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Inspections to Food Premises				..	..	50

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

<i>Disease</i>					No of cases Notified	No. Admit- ted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Measles	..	..	..	..	17	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS									
Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25—35	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1959

(1) <i>Inspections</i>					No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. No. to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	14	—	—
2. No. to which Sec. 7 applies ..	..	..	..	..	10	11	—	—
3. Other Premises .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	..	..	..	..	19	36	0	—

(2) <i>Defects Found</i>				Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness	..		—	—	—
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding	..	..	—	—	—
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature			—	—	—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation..			—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors			—	—	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences	..		—	—	—
	(a) Insufficient	..	..	—	—	—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective			—	1	1
	(c) Not separate for sexes			—	—	—
Totals				Nil	1	1
No. of outworkers					28	

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shenington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Horton	Steeple Aston
Claydon with Clattercote	Middle Aston	Swalcliffe
Cropredy	Milcombe	Tadmarton
Deddington	Milton	Wardington
Drayton	Mollington	West Adderbury
Duns Tew	North Aston	Wiggington
	North Newington	Wroxton
	Prescote	

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	60118
Population:	
Census, 1951	14389
Mean Population, 1959 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	15440
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	4724
Rateable Value	£132552
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£530

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural. There is, however, extensive ironstone quarrying in the parishes of Horley, Hornton, Wroxton and to a lesser extent at Hook Norton. There are several factories in the district including a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and a portable concrete works at Adderbury. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

		Male	Female
No. of Births (Legitimate) ..	218	112	106
No. of Births (Illegitimate) ..	20	13	7
Totals	238	125	113

Birth Rate per 1000 .. 15.4 (corrected Birth Rate 17.4)
England and Wales .. 16.4
Still births—per 1000 births 8.3 (2 Still Births)
Illegitimate Birth Rate: 8.4 per cent.

DEATH RATE

No. of Deaths	Total	Male	Female
	158	84	69
Death Rate per 1000	10.2		
Corrected Death Rate	8.9		
England and Wales	11.6		

<i>Causes of Death</i>				<i>Male Female</i>	
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	1 —
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	— —
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	— —
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	— —
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	— —
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	— —
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	— —
8.	Measles	...	...	...	— —
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	— 1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	...	...	...	2 —
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	5 2
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	...	...	...	— 1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	...	...	...	— 2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	6 5
15.	Leukaemia	...	...	...	— 1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1 —
17.	Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	...	...	...	4 12
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	...	...	...	25 9
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	1 2
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	13 10
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	1 6
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	2 3
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	4 2
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	7 2
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System...	...	...	...	2 2
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	1 —
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	— —
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis...	...	...	...	1 —
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	2 —
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	...	...	...	— —
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	— —
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	9 5
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents...	...	...	...	3 —
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	— 2
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	1 —
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	— —
Total—All Causes				...	89 69

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	4
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	4
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	..	..	..	..	16.7
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	13.7
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	50
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	22
Causes of Death:					
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	3
Prolapse of Cord	..	..	..	..	1
Peri-natal Mortality	..	..	..	..	20.8

SECTION B

LABORATORY WORK

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	46
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	..	3
Faeces	..	..	..	..	5
Positive for Shigella Sonnei	..	..	..	..	1

Many examinations have been carried out at the Horton Hospital, Banbury, but few details are available.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The whole of the R.D.C. area is now supplied from the Borough of Banbury—i.e. from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor Brook at Bodicote. It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply has been satisfactory and sufficient. Chemical and bacteriological examination has been satisfactory.

Water Analysis. 165 specimens were examined bacteriologically with results as follows:

Class 1	102
Class 2	25
Class 3	—
Class 4	38

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal works in the following parishes:

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington, Great Bourton, Little Bourton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower and Cropredy.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:

Adderbury. Sewered, but evidence of considerable infiltration from the area of Adderbury West. A new scheme is in course of preparation.

Alkerton. No sewers.

Aston, Middle. No sewers. All the properties drain to private septic tanks.

Aston, North. No sewers.

Aston, Steeple. Southern portion sewered, requires extension at a later date.

Barfords. No sewers.

Bloxham. Sewered.

Bodicote. Sewered. A considerable amount of surface water is also allowed into sewers making purification difficult at times.

Bourtons. Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernizing in the near future.

Broughton. No sewers.

Claydon with Cattercote. No sewers.

Cropredy. Sewered.

Clifton. No sewers.

Deddington. Sewered, but as with Bodicote, the disposal works have to deal with storm water. A storm tank water is required, and as building progresses in the village the works will require enlargement.

Drayton. No sewers. This parish could be dealt with along with Wroxton.

Duns Tew. No sewers.

Epwell. No sewers.

Hanwell. No sewers.

Hempton. No sewers.

Hook Norton. Small part of village sewered to unsatisfactory septic tanks. This village constitutes a major problem from the point of the provision of services. A scheme is in course of preparation.

Horley. Sewered.

Hornton. No proper sewers. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry. Work will probably commence in the autumn of 1960.

Milcombe. Sewered.

Milton. No sewers.

Mollington. No sewers.

Newington, North. No sewers.

Newington, South. No sewers.

Shenington. No sewers. It is recommended that a scheme be prepared (to include Alkerton) as soon as circumstances permit.

Shutford. No sewers.

Sibfords. Sewered.

Swalcliffe. No sewers.

Tadmarton. No sewers.

Wardington. More or less completely sewered but system needs modernizing.

Wiggington. No sewers.

Wroxton. No sewers.

The provision of mains water has aggravated the present unsatisfactory position. Old stone culverts in the village run down to the fish pond behind the Abbey.

A proper scheme is urgently required.

SECTION D

HOUSING

As a result of the survey of the houses in the district the classification is now as follows:—

Grade 1	1018
Grade 2	556
Grade 3	948
Grade 4	366
Total	2888
No. of houses re-conditioned	42
No. of improvement grants	78
No. of Demolition Orders	4
No. of Closing Orders	27
No. of Undertakings not to let	1
No. of houses made fit	7
No. of houses demolished	6

At the end of the year approximately 366 houses remained to be dealt with—mainly in the parishes of Hook Norton, Cropredy, Great and Little Bourton, Wiggington, Deddington, Barford and Shutford. There is no doubt that this number will be considerably reduced as a result of improvement grants.

33 Official Representations under Housing Act Sec. were made during the year. Houses were represented in the following parishes: Shutford 1: Duns Tew 1: Bloxham 14: Hampton 2: Deddington 3: Wiggington 3: Barford 1) Tadmorton 2: Hornton 1: Shennington 2: Little Barton 1: Sibford Ferris 1.

NEW HOUSES

(a) Total number of New Houses built during the year—

1. By Local Authority	12
2. By other Local Authorities	—
3. By other bodies or persons	19

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection. Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Banbury and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouse licences have been granted in the Rural District.

Foods and Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 15. Byelaws under this section have been adopted by the Council. Visits to food premises are carried out by the Public Health Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

1.	No. of food premises in area..	..	..	..	..	74
	Butchers (with Co-op. dept. in larger villages)	..	..	..	..	9
	Grocers	..	..	..	..	39
	General Village Stores	..	..	..	..	18
	Bakers	..	..	..	..	6
	Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	2
2.	Under Section 16. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Total	39			
	For sale of pre-packed ice cream	..	..	..	..	47
3.	Inspections and visits made to food premises including those registered during the year	..	..	..	..	108
4.	There was no special cause to examine stocks of food consignments during the year.					

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ACT, 1949

28 dealers' licences have been granted.

Food Poisoning. Four cases were notified. The infection was acquired from food consumed outside the district.

SECTION F PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

	No. of Cases	Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	7	0	0
Whooping Cough	13	0	0
Pneumonia	2	0	0
Food Poisoning	4	0	0
Measles	103	0	0
Dysentery	14	0	0
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1	0

Scarlet Fever. 7 cases occurred during 1959. 4 occurred in boarding schools. 3 were isolated in the school sanatorium and one returned to his home outside the area.

The remaining three cases all occurred at Hook Norton—all were treated at home.

Dysentery. 14 cases occurred: 4 at Swalcliffe, 8 at Milcombe and one each at South Newington and Wiggington. All were due to *Shigella Sonnei*.

Meningococcal Meningitis. One case occurred in a boy of 14 at a boarding school: he was treated at the Horton General Hospital, Banbury.

Measles. 103 cases of Measles occurred, mainly in the early part of the year.

Food Poisoning. 4 cases occurred in a family at Wardington from meat pies purchased in Blackpool and consumed in the bus on the way home to Wardington. The matter was investigated by the public health authorities at Blackpool.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1959

(1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply ..	46	10	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	10	5	—	—
3. Other Premises	—	—	—	—
Totals	56	15	—	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>				Number of Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness ..	..	..	..	1	—
Want of Ventilation..	..	..	..	—	—
Overcrowding ..	..	..	..	—	—
Other Nuisances ..	..	..	..	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:					
Insufficient ..	..	..	..	—	—
Unsuitable or defective		..	..	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..		..	..	—	—
				1	0

No. of outworkers 1

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Ascot-u-Wychwood	Great Tew	Salford
Blenheim Park	Hensington Without	Sarsden
Bruern	Heythrop	Sandford St. Martin
Chadlington	Idbury	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Charlbury	Kiddington with	Shorthampton or Chilson
Chastleton	Asterleigh	Spelsbury
Churchill	Kingham	Steeple Barton
Combe	Leafield	Stonesfield
Cornwell	Little Tew	Swerford
Enstone	Lyneham	Tackley
Fawler	Milton-u-Wychwood	Westcot Barton
Fifield	Over Norton	Wootton
Finstock	Rollright	Worton
Glympton	Rousham	Wychwood

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	87876
Population:	
Census, 1951	15505
Mean Population, 1959 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	16470
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	5023
Rateable Value.. .. .	£129830
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£509

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The rural district is purely agricultural with a small number of glove factories, a flour mill (at Shipton-under-Wychwood), an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and a saw mill.

BIRTH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Births	255	132	123
Legitimate	244	127	117
Illegitimate	11	5	6
Birth Rate per 1000	15.4 (corrected Birth Rate		
England and Wales	16.5		16.3)
Still Births—Rate per 1000 (4)	16		
England and Wales	20.7		
Illegitimate Birth Rate	4 per cent.		

DEATH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Deaths	169	97	72
Death Rate per 1000	10.2		
Corrected Death Rate	9.6		
England and Wales	11.6		

<i>Causes of Death</i>					Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
4. Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
8. Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus .. ..	..	..	..	..	11	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	8
15. Leukaemia .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
16. Diabetes .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System .. ..	..	..	..	..	11	6
18. Coronary disease, Angina .. ..	..	..	..	..	20	15
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	1
20. Other Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	7
21. Other Circulatory Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	6
22. Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
23. Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	12
24. Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	3
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
31. Congenital malformations .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	5
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
34. All other accidents .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	2
35. Suicide .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war .. ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	97	72

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	5
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	4
Total Infant Mortality..	..	..	..	..	19.6
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	15.6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	91
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	22.0
Peri-natal Death Rate	..	..	..	..	23
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	34.2

Causes of Death

Prematurity	..	..	2
Hydrocephalus	..	..	2
Congenital Heart Disease			1

SECTION B

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	36
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..			15
Faeces	..	..	..	..	18
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	9

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLY

The rise in consumption, both domestic and agricultural, continues and in some parishes where formerly the supplies were adequate, there is not now sufficient for modern demands.

Some progress has been made during the past few years but there are still many villages with supplies which are insufficient or impure. As there seem to be no suitable sources of supply in the majority of cases, the only solution appears to be an area scheme.

A scheme to include a large number of parishes in the district by an extension of the Oxford City mains has been under consideration for some time, and this appears to be the only satisfactory solution to the problem. The shortage is acute in many villages, especially during a dry summer, and the question has now become urgent.

The North Oxfordshire scheme has now been under discussion for nearly 15 years. In the meantime conditions in the rural districts have been getting gradually worse as far as water supply is concerned and it has now become an urgent necessity that steps should be taken to secure an adequate water supply for the area.

The following is an outline in each parish.

Ascot-under-Wychwood. The main part of the village has a piped supply from a spring near the Rectory. Recently the mains have been improved; the quality is satisfactory.

A few houses along the Mill Lane obtain water from stand-pipes fed from other springs.

Blenheim. Private piped supply from Fair Rosamund's Well. Satisfactory after chlorination.

Bruern. Private supply from Bruern Abbey.

Chadlington. The main source is a spring at Partridge Covert, which is of excellent quality and provides a piped supply for the village. Larger mains have been installed and these will be used, should the larger scheme for the district as a whole come into operation at a later date. Connections have been transferred from the old main to the new.

Charlbury. About 150 of the houses at the eastern end of the town obtain water from the Fawler Scheme which was connected to the Charlbury mains several years ago. The remainder of the town has a piped supply from springs in oolite; the water is pumped to a reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity. In dry seasons these springs are not sufficient and the supply has to be augmented from Fawler.

Chastleton. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C.

Chilson. There is an excellent spring in the village but owing to its position it will not reach some of the houses; three or four houses on Chilson Hill are without every summer.

Churchill. The supply to the village is insufficient and liable to contamination which cannot be stopped owing to the position of the springs. There are two sources, Mayswell and Conduit Farm supplying parts of the village.

Many sources have been investigated over the past 20 years, but all have proved insufficient or contaminated. The possibilities are (1) an area scheme; (2) a supply from the Borough of Chipping Norton; (3) a supply from Partridge Covert springs at Chadlington. The latter would be very costly.

There was an acute shortage in the autumn of 1952. The opinion of a geologist was obtained and a borehole was sunk off Bessborough Lane, but no water was found.

Combe. Supplied by the Fawler Scheme. Parts of the village are without water for long periods, particularly at week-ends. This is largely due to development and the increasing number of houses with baths and w.c.s. A scheme for obtaining water to supply Combe and Stonesfield will be carried out during 1960.

Cornbury Park. Cornbury Park Estate—private supply.

Cornwell. Good piped system with water laid on to all the houses. Private supply from springs.

Enstone. A bore was sunk to provide a public supply for Neat Enstone and Church Enstone and this scheme has been completed.

Radford. The few houses in this hamlet obtain water from a private source.

Clevely. Most of the houses have piped supplies from a private source.

Lidstone. There is a small piped scheme, privately owned, by which water is raised by a water wheel to two farms and a public stand-pipe.

Fawler. This village together with Finstock, Stonesfield, Combe and part of Charlbury has a piped supply. Springs in the old limestone workings near the River Evenlode are collected and the water pumped to a 40,000 gallon reservoir at Finstock Heath from which 3 in. mains are laid to the villages. Many houses are supplied by this scheme and

the consumption is over 60,000 gallons per day. Ten years ago it was 15,000, but since then several new houses and about 150 houses in Charlbury have been added.

The pumping capacity is being strained to its utmost.

In view of the housing development in these villages particularly at Stonesfield and Charlbury the mains have become too small. The scheme which was adequate in 1935 when it was installed can no longer meet the needs of these villages.

The proposed new mains from Wootten to Combe and Stonesfield will ease the situation.

Finstone. Fawler scheme.

Fifield. Piped supply was sufficient until last year when water had to be carted from Idbury. A scheme for laying a 4-in. main from the North Cotswold R.D.C. at Idbury to this village has been prepared, and it is hoped that this will be laid during 1960.

Glympton. Private supply from a bore. Water has been laid into each house.

Great Tew. This village is badly supplied. Most of the houses have wells, but there is need for a proper piped supply. Bores in the vicinity have led to poor results. Springs in the grounds of Great Tew House supply a stand-pipe in the village. There is a bore at the Council houses.

Hensington Without. Piped supply from Oxford.

Heythrop. Heythrop College has its own water supply. There is also a small private system which has now been taken over by the Council. This supply was found to be contaminated and a chlorinator has been provided.

Idbury. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C. by an extension of the mains from Westcote.

Kiddington. There is a private piped supply.

Kingham. Public supply from a bore.

Leafield. This parish has a good piped supply from springs near Shipton. Water is raised to a 25,000 gallon reservoir. Pumping capacity is strained, and in this parish the pump is being used 24 hours a day.

Little Tew. This village has wells and a small private piped supply. There has been no serious shortage but a good public supply is desirable as some of the sources are liable to contamination.

Lyneham. This village has a piped supply, but the springs are liable to contamination when there is heavy rain. The mains have recently been renewed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. Piped supply from springs at Springhill and High Lodge. A new reservoir has been constructed and new mains have been laid.

Over Norton. This village is supplied by the Borough of Chipping Norton. A main was laid to the hamlet of Chapel House.

Rollright. This village is poorly supplied. There are some private piped supplies but many houses obtain water from shallow wells and a spring. It was hoped to use the latter for a village supply but it was found to be liable to periodic contamination.

Two bores have been sunk but in neither case was there sufficient water to supply the village.

Rousham. Private piped supply from Rousham Park. There is also a good well in the village but a proper mains supply is desirable.

Salford. There is a piped supply but the mains are small and the water is not of the desired quality. A bore was sunk to the north of the village. The water was found to be hard and contained iron. The small mains in this village have become badly corroded and it is proposed to lay new and larger mains during 1960.

Sandford St. Martin. There are private piped supplies and a public stand-pipe.

Some of the houses in the hamlet of Ledwell have private piped supplies and there is a public well. Main schemes are desirable in both places.

Sarsden. Most of the houses are fairly well supplied; they are so scattered that a main scheme would be costly.

Shipton-under-Wychwood. This village has a piped system. The northern part has a gravity supply from springs and the southern part a pumping system.

For the main village supply a spring runs to a collecting tank. There is no reservoir. The quality of the water is not always satisfactory.

The houses at St. Michael's Close and Ballard's Close have a very poor supply and a main has been laid from the Milton supply to feed them.

Water for the southern part of the parish comes from a spring and is conveyed to a pump well into which the overflow from the main village is also connected.

The water runs to a 6000 gallon reservoir; the quality is not always good.

Spelsbury. A scheme for a mains supply was completed during 1954.

At *Taston* there is an excellent private spring which supplies part of the hamlet.

Dean is fairly well supplied from private sources.

Stonesfield. Supplied from Fawler Scheme.

Steeple Barton and *Westcote Barton.* Water is pumped from a 160 feet bore to a 22,000 gallon reservoir. The water is very hard and with the increased consumption due to the fact that the sewage scheme is now available some anxiety is felt as to its efficiency. The Council are negotiating for the R.A.F. main which runs from Heyford to Gaging-well.

Swerford. There are two piped supplies both of which are insufficient. A proper mains supply is essential.

Although a bore has been sunk the quality of the water was unsatisfactory and the scheme had to be abandoned.

Tackley. Supplied by a deep bore.

Wootton. This village is now supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

Worton. The houses in this village are reasonably supplied from wells and springs but a mains supply would be desirable.

Water Examinations. The following table gives the results of the bacteriological examinations of water supplies during the year.

			<i>Public Supplies</i>	<i>Private Supplies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class I	..	..	8	3	11
Class 2	..	..	4	2	6
Class 3	..	..	1	0	1
Class 4	..	..	7	24	31
Totals			20	29	49

The large number of specimens which are heavily polluted emphasise the need for an area scheme.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The following is the position with regard to each parish in the district.

Ascott-under-Wychwood. Part sewered, but proper sewerage scheme and disposal works needed. Outline scheme prepared some years ago, but not proceeded with.

Blenheim Park. Houses scattered and have their individual drainage systems.

Bruern. Here, too, the houses are scattered and have their individual systems.

Chadlington. A sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was prepared but has not yet been carried out. There are three small settlement tanks taking waste water drainage from part of the village, but these are not satisfactory.

Charlbury. Is sewered and has a good outfall works. Several houses to the east of the town are not connected to the main sewers, but have their own systems which are satisfactory.

Chastleton. There is no proper sewerage system, but the village is so small that one seems hardly justified.

Chilson. A village drain discharges into a settlement tank and filter bed. While not altogether satisfactory, an expensive scheme does not seem justified.

Churchill. Most of the village is sewered, and there are two small outfall works. While a better system is desirable, a proper water supply is much more urgent.

Combe. Part of the village is sewered, but there is no proper outfall works. A scheme was prepared some years ago, but has not been proceeded with.

Cornbury Park and Wychwood. The houses in this parish are so few and scattered that a sewerage scheme is not necessary.

Cornwell. There is a good estate sewerage system.

Enstone. Has no proper sewers, and now that a water scheme has been carried out, a proper sewerage system is desirable, but would be expensive.

Fawler. This small village has no sewers, and the number of houses does not justify a scheme.

Finstock. There are no sewers in this parish. A scheme was prepared some years ago to serve Finstock and Leaffield, but the cost was prohibitive.

Glympton. This village has an estate sewerage system.

Great Tew. A sewerage scheme is desirable but not urgent, When a proper water scheme is available, consideration should be given to sewerage.

Hensington Without. Sewers were laid four or five years ago and discharge into outfall works controlled by Woodstock Borough.

Heythrop. The small number of houses in this village have private systems, and although a proper sewerage scheme may be desirable it is not urgent.

Idbury. About six houses discharge into a small outfall works which is rather troublesome, owing to the amount of land drainage discharging into it, but any large expense does not seem to be justified.

Kiddington. Most of the houses have their own drainage systems and a sewerage scheme does not seem to be necessary.

Kingham. Most of the village is sewered, and although the system is somewhat antiquated there seems to be no urgent need for any large expenditure.

Leaffield. This is one of the villages urgently requiring proper sewers, as the clay subsoil makes sewage disposal difficult. As mentioned above, a joint scheme with Finstock was prepared, but the cost was prohibitive. It is essential, however, that something should be done before long.

Little Tew. A sewerage scheme is desirable.

Lyneham. Here, too, a sewerage scheme is desirable, but would be comparatively expensive as pumping would be needed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. This village has a good sewerage system and outfall works built in 1929.

Over Norton. A proper sewerage scheme was carried out in 1956. The sewage discharges into the Borough Council's sewerage system.

Rollright. There are no sewers. A proper scheme is desirable, but a proper water supply is much more urgent.

Rousham. This small village can be dealt with quite easily by private systems.

Salford. There are sewers and a small outfall works but they are antiquated, and sooner or later a new system will have to be provided

Sandford St. Martin. This village has no sewers, but the scheme carried out in the adjoining parishes of Westcot Barton and Steeple Barton was made large enough to cater for Sandford St. Martin also. A scheme is desirable.

Sarsden. The houses in this parish are so few and scattered that private drainage systems are sufficient.

Shipton-under-Wychwood. A large part of the village is sewered, but many houses at Upper Shipton and in the Church Street area are still outside the system. The present outfall works are overloaded and complaints of bad effluents have been received from the Thames Conservancy. Consideration is being given to the possibility of enlarging the Milton outfall Works and pumping the shipton sewage thus reserving the present shipton works for the treatment of storm water only and for sewerage Upper Shipton.

Spelsbury. Sewered. The system was provided by the Hon. Elsie Corbett and handed over to the Council.

Steeple Barton. Sewered.

Stonesfield. A proper sewerage scheme is desirable. Most of the houses have their own systems which on the whole work satisfactorily. A scheme was prepared some years ago but was not proceeded with. However, it seems that there will be considerable housing development in this village within the next year or so, which will make a proper sewerage scheme more urgent.

Swerford. There are two main groups of houses in this parish, and while a sewerage scheme may be desirable, it would be rather costly for the few houses to be served. Here, too, a proper water system is much more urgent.

Tackley. Now that a water scheme is available, the provision of a sewerage scheme is somewhat urgent. The nature of the sub-soil and the level of subsoil water makes the provision of private sewerage systems unsatisfactory.

Westcot Barton. Included in the Steeple Barton scheme.

Wootton. The provision of a piped water supply makes a sewerage system more urgent in this village. Unfortunately a scheme would be very expensive owing to there being houses on both sides of the stream which runs along the bottom of the village and pumping would be needed.

Worton. The houses in the two small hamlets of Over Worton and Nether Worton can best be dealt with by private systems.

SECTION D

HOUSING

A complete survey of all houses with a rateable value of over £20 was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in 1947. This survey revealed that at that time there were 3911 such houses in the district which were classified as follows:—

Class 1	..	..	762	19.5%
Class 2	..	..	1467	37.5%
Class 3	..	..	1282	32.7%
Class 4	..	..	400	10.2%
			—————	—————
			3911	99.9%
			—————	—————

After a further survey of Class 4 houses in 1954, the number was reduced from 400 to 231. Of this 231, seventy-two have since been improved and regraded and nine demolished or used for non-domestic purposes, leaving 150 to be represented by the Medical Officer of Health. Three further houses were found to have deteriorated in 1958, so the total number represented during the years 1956—1958 was 153. In all except one case, where there is a dispute as to ownership, Undertakings have been obtained from the owners. Sixteen of these families have been rehoused by the Council, and 64 of the 153 houses are now empty.

The Council are building houses in Charlbury, Enstone, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Spelsbury, Steeple Barton and Wootton and it is hoped that many of the families still remaining in these Class 4 houses will be rehoused during 1960.

During 1959 a further 8 houses were found to have deteriorated into Class 4 and were represented by the M.O.H. and Undertakings obtained from the owners. The parishes in which these houses are situate are Charlbury 1: Enstone 2: Kingham 2: Spelsbury 1: Steeple Barton 2: 18 families from Class 4 houses were rehoused during 1959.

SECTION E
FOOD INSPECTION

- | | | | | |
|---|------|----|----|-----|
| 1. No. of Food premises in the Area | .. | .. | .. | 175 |
| Ice-cream | .. | .. | .. | 57 |
| Cafes and Public Houses | .. | .. | .. | 54 |
| School Canteens | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| Preserved Food | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Fish Frying | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Bakehouses | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 2. No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16. | | | | |
| Ice-cream | .. | .. | .. | 57 |
| Preserved Food | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Milk: Dealers' Licence Issued: Pasteurised | .. | | | 7 |
| | T.T. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Supplementary Licences Issued: Pasteurised | | | | 8 |
| | T.T. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 3. No. of inspections of food premises | .. | .. | | 212 |
| 4. Many of the food premises have been improved during the year by the installation of hot water systems, sinks, etc. | | | | |
| 5. Condemned food is buried at the refuse dump or returned through normal trade channels. | | | | |
| 6. There have been no special examinations, only odd tins being condemned. | | | | |
| 7. There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year. | | | | |

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	202	22	21	1406	277	1928
Number inspected ..	194	22	21	1402	262	1901
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	4	1	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	14	4	—	8	7	33
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cys- ticerci	7.0	18.2	—	.8	3	2
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.4	0.5
<i>Cysticerosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalization and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of Meat Condemned 523 lbs.

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

			No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	..	..	11	0	0
Pneumonia..	..	..	1	0	0
Measles	..	..	364	0	0
Erysipelas	..	..	1	0	0
Dysentery	..	..	4	0	0

Scarlet Fever. 11 cases were notified—all of them were in children and all were isolated at home. Cases occurred in the following parishes: Leafield 6: Enstone 2: Charlbury 1: Nether Worton 1: Eynsham 1.

Measles. 364 cases were notified, mainly in the early part of the year. This was part of an outbreak which continued from the previous year.

Dysentery. 4 cases occurred at Sarsden, three in members of onf family and the other case was a close contact. All were mild cases oe Sonne infection.

Non-notifiable Diseases. Chickenpox 18 (Great Tew).

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Mon-Pulmonary Male	Mon-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937—1959

(1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	3	17	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	30	63	—	—
3. Other Premises	10	19	—	—
Totals	44	96	—	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	2	2
Want of ventilation	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:		
Insufficient	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—
Totals	2	2

No. of outworkers 114

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alvescot	Ducklington	Lew
Asthall	Eynsham	Little Faringdon
Aston Bampton	Filkins and	Minster Lovell
Bampton	Broughton Poggs	North Leigh
Black Bourton	Freeland	Northmoor
Bladon	Fulbrook	Ramsden
Brize Norton	Grafton with Radcot	Shifford
Broadwell	Hailey	Shilton
Burford and	Hanborough	South Leigh
Upton and Signet	Hardwick with Yelford	Standlake
Cassington	Holwell	Stanton Harcourt
Clanfield	Kelmscott	Swinbrook & Widford
Crawley	Kencott	Taynton
Curbridge	Langford	Westwell

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	84945
Population:	
Census, 1951	21367
Mean Population, 1959 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	24260
Number of Inhabited Houses.. ..	6586
Rateable Value	£246934
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1050

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural, there are 350 farms. The main industry is a motor accessory works at Curbridge which employs 1200 people, many of whom reside in the Urban District; there is a small motor accessories works at Eynsham. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, and laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford. There are also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There are a considerable number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTH RATE

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Births	253	253	506
Legitimate	239	244	483
Illegitimate	14	9	23
Birth Rate per 1000		20.8	
Corrected Birth Rate		21.4	
England and Wales		16.5	
Still-births—7.8 per 1000 (4 still-births)			
Illegitimate Births 4.5 per cent.			

DEATH RATE

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Deaths	86	84	170
Death Rate per 1000		7.0	
Corrected Death Rate		7.6	
England and Wales		11.6	

<i>Causes of Death</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..		1	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..		—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..		—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..		—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..		—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..		1	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..		—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..		—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..		—	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..		2	2
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..		5	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	.	..		—	3
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..		—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..		2	5
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..		—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..		—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..		14	17
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..		18	16
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..		—	1
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..		9	13
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..		6	5
22.	Influenza	..	..	..		1	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..		4	3
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..		5	2

<i>Causes of death</i>					Male	Female
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System..	..	..	..	3	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	..	..	..	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis..	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	..	..	..	2	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations ..	..	..	..	2	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	..	..	..	3	7
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	..	..	..	3	2
34.	All other accidents ..	..	..	..	1	2
35.	Suicide ..	..	..	..	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes ..					86	84

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year ..	..	..	..	..	4
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	.3
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births ..	..	..	..	..	7.9
Legitimate ..	..	..	..	..	8.3
Illegitimate ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
England and Wales ..	..	..	..	..	22
Peri-natal Mortality ..	..	..	..	..	13.3

Causes of death:

Birth Injury ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prematurity ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined in 1959:

Nose and Throat Swabs ..	..	..	..	..	115
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci ..	..	..	..	..	42
Faeces..	..	..	..	..	61
Positive for Shigella ..	..	..	..	..	6
Other Examinations..	..	..	..	..	27

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. About half of the rural district is supplied from the Witney Urban District Waterworks at Worsham (from the River Windrush). This provides a piped supply for the following parishes.

Alvescot	Curbridge	North Leigh
Asthalleigh	Ducklington	Northmoor
Aston Bampton	Freeland	Ramsden
Bampton	Hailey	Shilton
Black Bourton	Hanborough	South Leigh
Brize Norton	Hardwick	Standlake
Clanfield	Lew	
Crawley	Minster Lovell	

AREA OUTSIDE WITNEY SCHEME

Asthall. Wells.

Bladon. Supplied by Oxford City by a branch line from Woodstock.

Broadwell. Piped supply from deep bore.

Broughton Poggs. Piped supply from deep bore.

Burford. The public supply is from a spring near Taynton, from which water is pumped to a reservoir. Supplies have been short in summer when there is a large number of visitors. The capacity of the reservoir has recently been increased and a new booster plant installed to increase the pressure in the southern part of the district; it is now chlorinated.

Cassington. Supplied by Oxford City.

Eynsham. Piped public supply from a well in gravel pumped to a water tower. It is adequate and satisfactory and is augmented by a supply from Oxford City.

Filkins. From deep bore at Broadwell Grove. All of the houses are now connected.

Fulbrook. Supplied from Burford. There are two stand-pipes in the village. Pressure was insufficient and a valve was inserted, and the pumping station in Burford has improved the pressure to Fulbrook.

Grafton with Radcot. Supplied by wells, the majority of which are polluted.

Holwell. There is now a piped supply from Broadwell Grove.

Kelmscott. The majority of the wells are contaminated. There is a private supply for part of the village.

Kencot. Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Langford. Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Little Faringdon. There is a private supply for part of the village. Some of the houses are supplied by wells which are polluted.

Slifford. Supplied by wells.

Stanton Harcourt. Piped supply.

Swinbrook and Widford. Supplied by a private spring which is short in the summer. A mains supply is proposed from the Witney U.D.C. reservoir at Worsham.

Taynton. Public supply from a series of springs in oolite about a mile from the village—now chlorinated.

Upton and Signet. Supplied from Burford. There are also some shallow wells.

Westwell. There are two private supplies and the rest of the village is supplied by wells.

Yelford. Arrangements have been made to supply Yelford from the Standlake mains.

It is estimated that about 70 per cent of the houses in the district are connected to the mains.

Water Examinations. The following are the results of the water examinations carried out during the year:

				<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
Class 1	..	..	..	106	10
Class 2	..	..	..	1	—
Class 3	..	..	..	—	3
Class 4	..	..	..	14	18
				—	—
Total	..	..		120	31
				==	==

Private Supplies. Specimens were generally taken at the request of the occupiers. In cases where specimens were unsatisfactory and no mains water supply was available the owners were advised to cleanse the well or to provide either small filters or chlorinating plant.

Public Supplies. 120 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacterial examination and of these, 14 were found to be slightly contaminated. In 4 of these cases, at Taynton, Burford and Filkins, the failure was traced to mechanical defects in the chlorinating plants. In each instance the plant itself had been checked and was in good order only a few days before sampling, thus the value of this form of routine check sampling is indicated. At Kelmscott the Surveyor installed a small Sterasyl filter in each dwelling during 1958 and subsequent samples have shown these to be a success. In addition to the bacteriological samples taken during the year, all Council controlled supplies were sampled quarterly for chemical and A.S.D. examination. The value of this type of examination is that an increasing degree of detergent in samples of well water, over a period of a few months, serves as a direct indication of gross contamination by sewage.

During the year 13 chemical and A.S.D. samples were taken from Council-owned water supplies, and only at Northmoor and Kelmscott was an increasing degree of detergent noted.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers in the villages of Burford (with Fulbrook), Eynsham and Bampton, and the majority of the properties in Little Faringdon are connected to a private sewage scheme on the estate of Lord DeMauley. The present position in the other villages in the district is outlined below.

Alvescot. All council houses connected to small disposal plant. Impervious subsoil limits the efficacy of the septic tank systems provided to the majority of the privately owned dwellings in this village.

Asthall. The majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table greatly limits efficiency.

Aston Bampton. Septic tank systems provided to all of the larger dwellings, soakaway drains provided to the small dwellings, council houses drained to septic tanks. The high water table in this area adversely affects the septic tank systems.

Black Bourton (with Carterton). All council houses and the majority of private dwellings drained to individual septic tanks but the very impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency of these tanks. A sewerage scheme is at present being prepared for submission to the Ministry.

Bladon. The council houses drained to small disposal plant, the majority of the larger private houses have individual septic tanks, many of the smaller dwellings have waste water drains connected to a combined waste and storm water sewer. The impervious subsoil in the Heath Lane area drastically reduces the efficiency of the septic tank drainage systems.

It is proposed to link Bladon with the Long Hanborough scheme which is now awaiting the approval of the Ministry.

Brize Norton. Council houses connected to small disposal plant, larger houses and recently modernized cottages have individual septic tanks. High Water table restricts use of septic tanks in Station Road area.

Broadwell and Kencot. The majority of the dwellings have individual septic tank systems but the high water table adversely affects efficiency.

Cassington. The council houses connected to disposal plant, the majority of private houses have individual septic tanks; the high water table and impervious subsoil severely limits efficiency of septic tanks.

Clanfield, Grafton and Radcot. Council houses connected to disposal works, larger private houses and modernised cottages drained to individual septic tanks but high water table severely restricts efficiency and prevents satisfactory drainage of many small cottages.

Crawley. Majority of properties drained to individual septic tanks, no disposal problems.

Curbridge. Council houses connected to disposal plants, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency.

Ducklington. Council houses connected to disposal plant, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but high water table drastically limits efficiency.

Filkins (with Broughton Poggs). The centre of Filkins and all council houses are drained to sewage disposal plant other properties have individual septic tanks systems, no disposal problems.

Freeland. Council houses connected to disposal plant, private dwellings have individual septic tank systems, no disposal problems. Freeland is to be linked with the Lning Hanborough scheme now before the Ministry.

Hailey. Council houses at Middletown are connected to a sewage disposal plant but at Poffley End groups of council houses are drained to septic tanks. Most private dwellings have septic tank systems but sewage disposal throughout this village is difficult due to the impervious subsoil.

Hanborough. All pre-war and early post-war council houses drain to septic tanks but 30 most recently built council houses drain to a small sewage disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private houses have individual septic tanks. The remainder of the private dwellings have soakaway drains. The impervious nature of the subsoil causes great difficulty in efficient disposal throughout the village. A sewerage scheme is at present awaiting the approval of the Ministry.

Hardwick (with Yelford). The majority of the dwellings are provided with individual septic tanks but the high level of the water table during the autumn and winter restricts the efficiency of drainage.

Holwell and Westwell. All properties in these villages are connected either individually or in groups to septic tank systems. There are no disposal problems.

Kelmscott. Four council houses and all private dwellings are connected to septic tanks but the high water table makes disposal exceedingly difficult. All shallow wells in this village are contaminated to a greater or lesser degree.

Langford. All council houses are connected to the disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private houses have septic tank systems, the remainder have soakaway drains. There are no disposal problems but many of the cottages lack an adequate area of land for drainage.

Minster Lovell. The council houses in new Minster are connected to a sewage disposal plant, all private dwellings in New and Old Minster Lovell have individual septic tanks but the high water table and the impervious nature of the sub-soil in the old part of the village adversely affects the efficacy of the septic tanks.

North Leigh. Scheme is at present awaiting the approval of the Ministry.

Northmoor and Standlake. The council houses are connected to sewage disposal plants and the majority of private houses have individual septic tank systems. The exceptionally high water table greatly restricts the efficiency of septic tanks and the resultant contamination of the water table is rendering the majority of the water in the wells in these villages unfit for human consumption.

Ramsden. Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, all private houses have individual septic tank systems.

Shilton. Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant all private houses have individual septic tank systems but the impervious nature of the subsoil in the higher parts of the village and the high level of the water table in the centre of the village adversely affects the efficiency of septic tank systems.

Stanton Harcourt. The council houses and private houses in the vicinity of the council estates are drained to a disposal works, other properties in the area have individual septic tanks.

Swinbrook and Widford. The larger private houses and approximately 50 per cent of the smaller cottages have septic tanks, the remainder drain to soakaways. The high water table in the centre of Swinbrook adversely affects the efficiency of septic tanks.

Taynton. All farms and the majority of the private houses in the eastern part of the village have septic tank drainage. 17 cottages in the western part of the village have no efficient drainage systems.

Bampton. At the end of the year 240 properties in addition to 130 Council houses had been connected to the sewer. Only 20 premises so far remain Inconnected—13 of these were category 4—houses i.e. unfit for habitation.

General. The long period of drought during the latter part of the year resulted in a needed improvement in efficiency of the majority of the septic tank drainage systems in the area. Surveys have been carried out during the past year in the parishes of Long Hanborough, Church Hanborough and Freeland and in the village of Carterton to obtain detailed information of existing drainage and closet facilities with a view to the new sewerage schemes in these areas.

SECTION D

HOUSING

(a) *Slum Clearance*

1959 was the fourth year of the five year period which efforts were being made to secure the modernisation, closure or demolition of the 293 houses reported in 1954 as being unfit for habitation and not repairable at a reasonable cost. The following was the position on 31st December, 1959:

	1954	1959
Category 1 (satisfactory in all respects)	1260	1691
Category 2 (Minor defects only)	906	857
Category 3 (Requiring repair or structural alterations)	2193	1834
Category 4 (Not repairable at reasonable cost)	293	215
Total	4652	4597

During the period 1954-59, 55 houses have been demolished, action has been taken to secure closure of 235 houses; of these 102 are still occupied and 126 families have been re-housed by the Council. 35 houses have been reconditioned and the Closing or Demolition Orders cancelled.

(b) *New Houses*

8 Council Houses were completed during the year and 7 dwellings were built by private enterprise.

(c) *Hutted Camps*

By the 31st December, with the exception of the three at Bampton, and one at Carterton, all huts were demolished.

(d) *Overcrowding*

No new cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

(e) *Action under Statutory Powers*

(i) *Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 Housing Act, 1957.*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 3

(b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:—

(i) By owners 1

(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners 2

(ii) *Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 Housing Act, 1957*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 6

(b) Number of Closing Orders made 10

(c) Number of dwellings demolished voluntarily by owners 7

(d) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 10

(e) Number of Undertakings given to make dwellings fit for human habitation 2

(f) Number of Undertakings not to re-let for human habitation 4

(g) Number of Closing Orders rescinded	3
(h) Number of houses made fit for human habitation ..	59
(iii) <i>Proceedings under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957</i>	Nil
(iv) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936</i>	
(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	37
(b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice	26
(c) Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
(d) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By owners	5
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owner	1

6. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The total number of occupied caravans as at 31st December, 1959, was 395, this was an increase of 20 during the year.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. A considerable proportion of the meat sold in the Rural District is inspected at the Witney Slaughterhouse. Two licences for private slaughterhouses have been granted by the Council, one at Burford and one at North Leigh.

The premises at Burford have been completely modernised and the work of modernisation was started at the North Leigh premises at the end of 1959.

The following are the details of the inspections carried out at these premises:

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	433	—	35	1770	488	3126
Number inspected	433	—	35	1770	488	3126
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	2	4	—	7
(b) Carcasses of which part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	24	12	46
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2.540	—	5.714	1.581	2.459	1.695
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	14	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.87	0.447
<i>Cysticercosis</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—

Animals inspected in Urban District

Cattle	141
Calves	24
Sheep	467
Pigs	500
<hr/>	
Total	1132
<hr/>	

Food Premises. During the year 246 visits were made to food premises. All the premises where food is exposed for sale were visited. The general standard of food hygiene in the district is satisfactory. On no occasion was it found necessary to resort to legal action to ensure compliance with the food by-laws. 174 lbs. of tinned food and 49 lbs. of meat were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Ice Cream. The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream is 94. All the ice cream sold in the district is pre-packed.

Food Poisoning. One case occurred, the source was not established.

Milk. (a) Samples. The following is a summary of the results of the samples taken during the year:

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pasteurised	3	2	5
Tuberculin Tested	17	1	18
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	4	—	4

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, Licences.

During the year the following licences were issued in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949-54:

Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers	16
Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers Supplementary ..	9
Pasteurised Milk Dealers	11
Pasteurised Milk Dealers Supplementary ..	10
Sterilised Milk Dealers Supplementary	1

The following are the statistics required by the Ministry in connection with Food Hygiene.

No. of Food Premises in the Area: 204

General Stores	63
Butchers	13
Cafes and Hotels	117
Bakehouses	11

No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 94.

(Sale of Ice Cream)	94
No. of Inspections of Food Premises	246

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

			<i>No. of Cases Notified</i>	<i>No Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	..	..	38	1	0
Measles	..	..	249	1	0
Pneumonia			2	0	0
Dysentery	..	..	1	0	0
Erysipelas			1	1	0

Scarlet Fever. 36 cases occurred. Only one case was removed to hospital. Cases occurred in the following parishes: Freeland 4: Kelmscott 2: Clanfield 7: Cassington 1: Black Bourton 7: Langford 2: Broughton Poggs 1: Long Hanborough 8: Bladon 1: Eynsham 1: North Leigh 1: Shilton 1.

28 were in school children and 8 in children under 5. All the cases were of an exceedingly mild type.

Measles. The epidemic which started towards the end of 1958 continued during the first 4 month of 1959—249 caees were notified. One required hospital treatment.

Dysentery. One case occurred in a child of 3.

Food Poisoning. One case of infection by *Salmonella Typhi-murium* occurred in a child of 2½. The source of the infection was not traced.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0

A cow from a T.T. herd in the district was slaughtered outside the area in November, 1959, and found to have Tuberculosis. Subsequent tuberculin testing revealed 12 cows and 10 calves which were found to be positive and removed from the herd. All the milk from the herd with the exception of 20 gallons sold locally was pasteurised. One child, age 2, who consumed this milk developed tuberculous glands in the neck. All the children who consumed the milk (about 100) received B.C.G.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937—1959

1. <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ..	18	8	—	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	79	2	1	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	0	0	0	0
Total	97	10	1	0

2. Defects Found				Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness ..	..		—	—	—
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding..	..	..	—	—	—
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature ..			—	—	—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation ..			—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors			—	—	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences					
	(a) Insufficient ..	..		1	1	1
	(b) Unsuitable or defective			—	—	—
	(c) Not separate for sexes ..			—	—	—
	Other offences against the Act ..			—	—	—
	Totals ..	..	..	1	1	1

No. of Outworkers 52
(Wearing apparel)

